

# APPENDIX A

**chloro-.** See chloro-.

**chloral (trichloroacetaldehyde)  $\text{CCl}_3\text{CHO}$**   
 Properties: Colorless, mobile, oily liquid; penetrating odor. Sp. gr. 1.505 (25/4°C); m.p. -57.5°C; b.p. 97.7°C; vapor pressure 35 mm (20°C); index of refraction (n 20/D) 1.4557; latent heat of vaporization 97.1 Btu/lb. Soluble in water, alcohol, ether and chloroform; combines with water forming chloral hydrate.  
 Derivation: (a) By the chlorination of ethyl alcohol, addition of sulfuric acid, and subsequent distillation; (b) by the chlorination of acetaldehyde.  
 Grades: Technical, 94% min.  
 Containers: Drums; glass bottles; tankcars.  
 Hazard: Highly toxic; strong irritant; ingestion or inhalation may be fatal. MCA warning label.  
 Uses: Manufacture of DDT; organic synthesis; liniments.  
 Shipping regulations: (ICC, IATA) Poison label.  
**chloralamide.** See chloral formamide.  
**chloral formamide (chloralamide; chloramide)  $\text{CCl}_3\text{CHOHNHOCH}_2$**   
 Properties: Colorless, lustrous crystals; odorless; slightly bitter taste. Soluble in water (hydrolyzes at 60°C), alcohol, ether and glycerol. M.p. 114-115°C; decomposes at higher temperatures.  
 Use: Medicine.  
**chloral hydrate ("knockout drops"; trichloroacetaldehyde, hydrated; trichloroethylidene glycol)  $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH(OH)}_2$**   
 Properties: Transparent, colorless crystals; aromatic, penetrating, slightly acid odor and slightly bitter, sharp taste. Slowly volatilizes when exposed to air. Soluble in water, alcohol, chloroform, and ether; also soluble in olive oil and turpentine oil. Sp. gr. 1.901; m.p. 52°C; b.p. 97.5°C.  
 Derivation: Action of 1/5 of its volume of water on chloral.  
 Grades: Technical; U.S.P.  
 Hazard: Highly toxic; dangerous to eyes; hypnotic drug, overdose may be fatal.  
 Uses: Medicine (sedative); manufacture of DDT; liniments.  
 Shipping regulations: (ICC, CG, IATA) Poison label.  
**chloral hydrate antipyrine (antipyrine chloral hydrate)  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{OCl}_3\text{CH(OH)}_2$**   
 Properties: Colorless crystals; moderately soluble in water; soluble in alcohol; m.p. 67°C.  
 Hazard: Probably toxic.  
 Use: Medicine (sedative).  
**chlorambucil (4-(para[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl) butyric acid)  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_4$**   
 Properties: Off-white powder; m.p. 65-69°C. Slightly soluble in water; soluble in acetone and ether.  
 Grade: U.S.P.  
 Hazard: Highly toxic.  
 Uses: Medicine; insect sterilant.  
 Shipping regulations: (ICC, CG, IATA) Poison label.  
**chloramid.** See chloral formamide.

Superior numbers refer to Manufacturers of Trade Mark Products. For page number see Contents.

**acid.** See anthraquinone-1,8-disulfonic acid.  
**icigo acid.** See 8-amino-1-naphthol-5,7-disulfonic acid.  
**cle.** A thermoplastic, gumlike substance obtained from the latex of the sapodilla tree native to Mexico and Central America. Softens at 90°F. Insoluble in water; soluble in most organic solvents. Chief use is as chewing gum, after incorporation of sugar and specific flavoring. Nontoxic, but ingestion should be avoided.  
**lean nitrate.** See sodium nitrate.  
**lean saltpeter.** See sodium nitrate.  
**na bark.** See quillaja.  
**na clay.** See kaolin.  
**na-wood oil.** See tung oil.  
**nese bean oil.** See soybean oil.  
**nese blue.** See iron blues.  
**nese cinnamon oil.** See cassia oil.  
**nese gelatin.** See agar.  
**nese isinglass.** See agar.  
**nese rhubarb.** See rhubarb.  
**nese wax (insect wax; Chinese tree wax; vegetable ermaceti).**  
 Properties: White to yellowish-white solid; nearly odorless and tasteless. Soluble in alcohol, chloroform, benzene, and naphtha. Insoluble in water. Sp. gr. 0.970; m.p. 80-83°C. Combustible.  
 Derivation: Secreted by an insect *Coccus ceriferus*. The wax is deposited on the branches of trees and is moved by hand and melted in boiling water to remove dirt, bark, etc.  
 Method of purification: Filtration.  
 Grades: Crude.  
 Containers: Burlap bags; wooden barrels; multiwall persacks.  
 Uses: Paper size; furniture, leather, and shoe polishes; treating cotton fabrics.  
**se white.** See zinc oxide.  
**acid.** See quinic acid.  
**line.** See quinidine.  
**-Cal.** Trademark for low-lime calcium arsenate and powder (48% tricalcium arsenate) and powder (85% tricalcium arsenate) form. Highly toxic by ingestion.  
**cure.** Trademark for a series of organic mercury seed treatments based on methyl mercury.  
**rd.** Highly toxic by ingestion.  
 A glucosamine polysaccharide. Contains about nitrogen, and is structurally similar to cellulose, a principal constituent of the shells of crabs, lobsters, beetles. It is also found in some fungi, algae, yeasts.  
 Properties: White, amorphous, semitransparent mass soluble in the common solvents; soluble in concentrated hydrochloric, nitric, and sulfuric acids. Biological research.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY